

Remarks/Arguments

**Claim Objections**

1. Claim 2 – 5 and 7 – 9 objected to because of the following informalities: these claim should only refer back to claim “number” and not a “claim number and letter” (ie. Claim 2 should refer back to claim “1” and not “1b”). Appropriate correction requested.

*Claim 2 – 5 and 7 – 9 have been cancelled, and replacements submitted.*

2. Claim 7 – 9 refer back to claim 6 and claim 1 as written.

*Claim 7 – 9 have been cancelled, and replacements submitted.*

**Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103(a)**

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained through the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patent ability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 1 – 10 rejected under 35 USC 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Uchiyama US2003/0078071 and further in view of Raffel et al US 5,675,629.

As per claim 1, 6, and 10, Uchiyama teaches a method of adding an extension phone to a cell wireless telephonic device (title, abstract), comprising:

- (a) interfacing the wireless telephonic device with one or more extension phone(s) [see figure 1 and 6 which show a docking station that allows a user to use a handset that connects to either a landline or cellular line];
- (b) the interfacing will allow each device to be aware of what is happening in the other device (see para# 0011 – 0013. Also para # 40 and # 42 which teach using one communication link (wireless) and receiving a call on another link (ie. Wired) and then either accepting the call or allowing it to be sent to the answering machine];
- (c) the interfacing will allow the wired phone to transmit/receive call via the wireless system [Uchiyama does support using the docking station to select either a wired or wireless connection – Para# 35 teaches a line and cell button to select which resource to use, and specifically teaches using the wired handset to connect to a wireless link. Furthermore, “activity” (or

alert) signals are passed to /from either phone to the docking station which allows the user to choose the operation they desire];

(d) each device will coordinate activity with the other device [figure 6 shows the switching unit #72 and Controller # 70 which provides coordination between the communication links ie. Wired or wireless, and the handset]; but is silent on each device to initiate activity within the other device (ie. The wireless phone connecting to the wired system).

The Applicant's invention should not be considered obvious in light of Uchiyama, Koji (US 2003/0078071), because the Applicant's patent application differs from that of the cited prior art (Uchiyama). Uchiyama's invention is similar to that of the applicant's invention in that they both add extension phones to a wireless telephonic device, and they both use a data port to interface. However the Uchiyama and all prior art place the interfacing components in either the docking station (Figure 7 in Uchiyama as to Figure 11A and 11B in the Applicant's application) or an extension phone, while the applicant approach is to place all of the interfacing components into the wireless telephonic device.

The Applicant's invention includes an extension phone expressly designed to work with as a wireless device extension phone. The extension

phone of the Applicant's invention is an improvement over prior art in cost, simplicity, and ease of use. The fact that the interfacing components needed to make the extension phone work are integrated into the wireless device means that the keypad control chip, display driver, and audio chip are able to serve both the extension phone and the wireless phone. The dual use of the wireless telephonic device greatly reduces the cost of the extension phone. Another improvement over prior art involving extension phones for wireless device, is the fact that the Applicant's invention will make portable interfacing between the user's extension phone and the wireless device. Resolving the need for a wireless telephonic extension phone system's docking station from having to store interfacing code for every cell phone make.

Uchiyama's clearly states that his invention needs interfacing in the between the docking station, cell phone, and the wired phones (Figure 6, and Paragraphs 38 – 41). The location and dual functionality of the interfacing components of the Applicant's invention differs from both Uchiyama's patent or prior art.

[0038] Reference is directed to FIG. 6, which is a functional block diagram of an illustrative embodiment of the present invention. The

docking station 2 includes a wireless cradle 16 for accepting, **supporting and interfacing to a wireless telephone 6. The wireless telephone 6 operates in conjunction with a conventional wireless telephone network and service provider and provides the function of a telephone resource to the docking station 2.** The docking station also includes a cordless cradle 14 that serves to accept and support a cordless telephone 4. The cordless cradle 14 also provides charging current to the cordless telephone 4 through implementation of a power supply (not shown) and battery charging contact (not shown). The communications interface between the cordless telephone 4 and the docking station 2 is through an antenna 10 that is coupled to a transceiver 74 within the docking stations. In the illustrative embodiment, the transceiver 74 and a corresponding transceiver in the cordless telephone 4 operate in the 900 MHz radio band using digital signaling. The design of both transceivers in operation together enable communication of audio signals, data signals, and control signals between the cordless handset 4 and the docking station 2. The design of such transceivers are understood by those skilled in the art. The cordless handset functions as a telephone terminal unit in the illustrative embodiment.

[0039] The docking station also comprises an answering machine 78 and a speakerphone 80 that are both telephone terminal units in the illustrative embodiment. **The docking station also comprises an RJ-11 telephone jack connector that couples to a telephone line interface circuit 76 that is a telephone resource in the illustrative embodiment. Telephone line interfaces are known to those skilled in the art and the interface 76 in the illustrative embodiment is of a conventional design.** It is to be appreciated that the illustrative embodiment has two telephone resources (the wireless telephone 6 and land-line interface 8) and three telephone terminal units (the cordless handset 4, the answering machine 78, and the speakerphone 80). The coupling of audio, data, and control signals among the telephone resources and terminal units is accomplished by switching circuit 72. The structure of switching circuit 72 can be of a variety of electric circuit designs. The function can be electromechanical, semiconductor based, or of other switching technology known to those skilled in the art. The functions embodied in the switching circuit 72 can be distributed among numerous circuits within the docking station 2, or can be more tightly integrated, such as into a

single integrated circuit of other computing device, including a digital signal processor, for example. Each of the aforementioned telephone resources and terminal units are coupled to the switching circuit 72. The switching of data and audio information is independently controlled and can be routed as required within the switching circuit. Independent switching is particularly important respecting the routing of caller identification information, which will be more fully discussed hereinafter.

**[0040] The wireless telephone cradle 16 is coupled through a wireless interface circuit 82 which receives the raw audio and data signals output by the wireless telephone 6 and interfaces them in accordance with the internal signaling design requirements of the switching circuit 72. Thus, the wireless interface 82 is coupled to the switching circuit 72.** The switching circuit 72 selectively switched these two telephone resources to the three telephone terminal units, which include the cordless telephone transceiver 74, the answering machine 78, and the speakerphone 80. The switching circuit 72 can also operate to switch data signals, which may be in synchronous or independent of the audio signals switched there

through. Independent switching of signals is of particular utility when telephone call audio signals are routed differently than telephone call Caller ID data signals. The signaling levels and signal specification of each of the aforementioned interface circuits is matched so that the switching circuit can readily couple each of the telephone resources to any of the telephone terminal units.

**[0041] As the docking station processes telephone communications, the state of the switching circuit 72 is altered at the control of a controller 70. The controller is a computing device in the illustrative embodiment, which may be any of a variety of computers, processors, microcomputers, microprocessors, microcontrollers, signal processors or other suitable computing device known to those skilled in the art. The controller 70 is programmed to alter the switching state of the switching circuit 72 so that connections of audio signals among the aforementioned telephone resources and telephone terminal units may be accomplished from time to time according to the processes of the present invention. In addition to controlling the switching circuit 72, the controller 70 operates to control the speakerphone 80, the**

**answering machine 78, the wireless telephone interface 82, the cordless transceiver 74, and the line interface 76 (shown as broken lines in FIG. 6). Thus, the controller 70 provides multiple functions within the docking station 2. Of course, the various functions of the controller 2 could readily be distributed among a plurality of controllers, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art.**

Uchiyama's invention has a disadvantage in its cost and necessity for the docking station to contain or be able to access interfacing for a large variety of wireless telephonic devices. In fact all prior art simply states that a RJ-11 jack is provided for connecting an extension phone to the wireless telephonic device (Paragraph 39). The Applicant's invention defines a method for making all cell phones able to link up to an extension phone without the need for a docking station having specific interfacing protocol for a given wireless device. The non obviousness of the Applicant's approach is illustrated by the fact that all wireless devices have a different number of pins in their connection port, and that the pins or of differ size, position, and functionality.

Uchiyama (US 2003/0078071) teaches on using a regular line phone (Paragraph 28 and Figure 5, Item 8 & Figure 6, Item 8). The Applicants invention deals with a specially designed extension phone that does not work with a line phone (Figure 2). The specially designed extension phone (E2Phone) is independent of a line phone. It enables a user to use a cell phone as a regular phone in a small office or home setting.

One of the improvements of the Applicant's invention over prior art is the concept of an expressly designed extension phone for a cellular phone. The expressly designed extension phone (E2Phone), eliminated the need for interfacing to between a docking stations / extension phone and a wireless device. This is achieved by providing all wireless devices and E2Phones with matching connection port pins that matches keypads buttons and display. Pressing a button on the E2Phone will be the same as pressing a button on the cell phone keypad. This is achieved by having a one to one connection relationship with the wireless device keypad and the cell phone. Any specialize circuitry require for this interfacing will be located in the wireless device, making the cell phone ability to link to any E2Phone universal and mobile. The E2Phone will have all of the buttons associated with a cell phone: Talk, Clear, and End. These buttons will enable the user

control the wireless device: “Talk” will initiate the dialing process, “Clear” will remove unwanted digits, and “End” will end the call.

This Applicant’s patent application teaches on a standardized pin configuration for the wireless device, the E2Phone, and any docking station or connecting cable. The Applicant’s invention define new enhancement to wireless device: internal components that enable it to interface with an E2Phone via the wireless connection port. This is different from that of Uchiyama, Koji’s patent because it requires interfacing components.

(A) In Uchiyama’s invention, the docking station contained all of the interfacing components used to link the wireless telephonic device to an extension phone (Figure 7, Paragraphs [0009], [0014], [0015] and Claim 1). The Applicant’s invention places all of the interfacing components required for receiving and placing calls in the wireless telephonic device. This enables the wireless telephonic device to carry within it all of the hardware and software required to link to an extension phone. This is an improvement over prior art that required that a docking station contain the protocols to match a wide variety of wireless telephonic device. The Applicant’s invention also includes an extension phone specifically designed to work with the wireless telephonic device. In combination the Applicant’s

invention is more universal in it ease of use and cheaper to manufacture being that most of the component that are required are normally founded in a wireless telephonic device.

(B) In the Applicant's invention all of the interfacing components are located in the wireless telephonic device, the extension phone services only as an extension of said device input and out capabilities. This is a different conceptual approach to that of attaching an extension phone to a wireless telephonic device.

(C) Since the docking station in the Applicant's invention service only as a pass through for the connections between the extension phones and the wireless telephonic device. This approach is contrary to that of Uchiyama's patent as cited in (paragraph # 35). Uchiyama's patent can not be considered prior art to the Applicant's invention.

(D) Cited material in Uchiyama's patent is located in the docking station, and as such excludes itself from being prior art to the Applicant's invention. I could not locate Figure 6, Items #70 & #72, in Uchiyama's patent. Raffel's patent number and first name were omitted from the office action, I assumed that you were talking about Raffel et al (U.S. 5,675,629). In Raffel's patent (Col 12, line 11 – line 50 and Figure 2, item 10) illustrated that prior art placed connecting interfacing outside of the wireless device.

Clearly the Applicant's invention is not obvious when combining the teaching of both Uchiyama's and Raffel et al's patents. Therefore, this aspect of Uchiyama's and Raffel et al's patents should not be considered prior art to the Applicant's invention.

**As per claims 2 and 7, Uchiyama teaches claim 1/6, where extension phones will be able to detect incoming call to the wireless telephonic device (Paragraph # 42 teaches the docking station/handset being on a landline call and alerting the user that there is an incoming wireless call).**

In the Applicant's invention the components for detecting an incoming call is located in the wireless telephonic device. Therefore the wireless extension phone will not be able to or required to detect incoming calls on the wireless. The wireless device will signal when an incoming call is detect (Applicant's invention teaches on using the audio output microphone to generate ringing signal in the E2Phone, paragraph 57 and Figure 11a & 11 b). Therefore, this aspect of Uchiyama's patent should not be considered prior art to the Applicant's invention.

**The microprocessor using its connection to the microphone can output a wide variety of signals; this will enable the E2Phone can generate a variety of ringing signals.**

**As per claim 3, Uchiyama teaches claim 1, wherein the extension phone will be able to make outgoing call through the wireless telephonic device (Para 11 – 13 teaches using the cordless handset to make a wireless call, also see Para#33 which teaches a Line and Cell button to select which communication link to use).**

Uchiyama's teaching is limited to a regular wireless phone that rely upon interfacing components located in a docking station, there is no mention of designing or employing an extension phone specifically designed to work with a wireless phone or of placing the interfacing components in a wireless telephonic device. Therefore, this aspect of Uchiyama's patent should not be considered prior art to the Applicant's invention.

**1. 535 F2d 67 \*; 1976 CCPA LEXIS 162, \*\*; 190 U.S.P.Q. (BNA)15**

**IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF MAMORU HIRAO  
AND YOSHINORI SATO  
Patent Appeal No. 76-560**

**UNITED STATES CORT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS**

**MAY 27, 1976 DECIDED**

In "Hirao" it reads on a patent can contain both unique and obvious components, so long as these component are applied in a unique manner they are patentable. There are similar components in both Uchiyama and the Applicant's invention, but there are also different problems to be solved that require innovations that are not obvious to one skilled in the "Art". If the approached taken by the Applicant were obvious, there would be many other patent's utilizing the same methodology. That is to say obvious elements combined with innovation does not preclude obtaining a patent that contains said obvious components so long as they are applied in an unforeseen manner (see cited article).

**As per claims 4 and 8, Uchiyama teaches claim 1/6, wherein the wireless telephonic device will be able to cause the extension phone (to) signal an incoming call (para#3 teaches using the cordless handset to answer any of the incoming calls from either wireless or wired communication systems. Also see Para #27. Para#42 teaches the**

**handset receiving incoming caller ID information, which if from a wireless link, is causing the extension/cordless phone to be signaled).**

In Uchiyama's patent the docking station handle signaling between the wireless telephonic device and the cordless telephone (Paragraph 0050). In the Applicant's invention this is handle by / in the wireless telephonic device. Therefore, this aspect of Uchiyama's patent should not be considered prior art to the Applicant's invention.

**[0050] A user interface 126, which includes the standard telephone keypad and the function keys described earlier, is coupled to the control bus 114 so that key actuations are sensed by controller 128. The speakerphone 124 is a part of the user interface, and the audio signals are derived from the audio bus 110. When the speakerphone key is actuated, this actuation is sensed by the controller 128 which controls switches to couple the wireless telephone audio signals to the loudspeaker and microphone circuits in the speakerphone. Thus, the transmit and receive audio signals from the wireless telephone 4 are coupled to the speakerphone, enabling speakerphone functionality for the wireless telephone.**

**As per claims 5 and 9, Uchiyama teaches claim 1/6, wherein monitoring can detect when an incoming call is being answered at the extension phone (para#42 teaches a call being received and Caller ID being sent to the extension/cordless phone and then being answered, otherwise it is sent to the answering machine. Hence the system is monitoring an incoming call to determine if it has been answered or if it needs to route it to the answering machine).**

In Uchiyama's patent it is the docking station that monitors for incoming call, as appose to the Applicant's invention monitoring is carried out in the wireless telephonic device. Therefore, this aspect of Uchiyama's patent should not be considered prior art to the Applicant's invention.

**[0052] FIG. 9 is a software flow diagram of the process of receiving an incoming call according to the present invention.**

*While in the standby state, step 142, the docking station continuously monitors for the activation of a ring signal. If this occurs, at step 144, then the occurrence of a ring signal originating in the wireless telephone is sent to the cordless telephone at step 146. The cordless telephone alerts the user by sounding an audible ring tone, or other means. If caller ID information is received by the wireless telephone, which is dependent upon such a feature being*

**offered by the carrier and on the wireless telephone features available, then this information is sent from the docking station to the cordless telephone, via the radio link, at step 150. The cordless telephone displays the caller ID information, thus allowing the user to elect to answer the call, if desired. At step 152, if the call is not answered, then the controller returns to the standby mode at step 158, when the ring signal terminates or times out. On the other hand, at step 152, if the call is answered, then the controller connects the wireless telephone audio signals to the transceiver audio connections and the call is connected between the wireless telephone and the cordless telephone. The conversation, or other telephony service proceeds until one end terminates the call at step 156. Upon termination, the docking station returns to the standby mode at step 158.**

Prior Art

Alexis, Glenoy 's patent (US 2004/0072544) also teaches on placing components for interfacing a cellular phone to an extension phone into a base unit (Figure 2 and paragraph 29, 30, 34 and 35).

The Applicant's inclusion of all required interfacing components in the cellular phone is unique, and innovative. It allows the user to link into any phone that employs the E2Phone methodology. The E2Phone consist of a connection port with an agreed upon pin sequence with buttons matching those of a cell phone. The cell phone provides connecting pins that serve as extenders of the cell phone keypad, display and audio system. This lack or interfacing on the part of the docking/base unit and extension phone will increase plug and play of extensions phones. When a user wants to add new features to their phone system all that is required is an updating the cell phone.

Newmark, Jordan Adam (U.S. 20030144030) patent teaches on a method for communicating over a wireless communications network using a cordless telephonic device referred to as a base unit by Newmark in his patent application (Figure 1, item 60 and Paragraphs 0013 & 0017). As in all prior art, the interfacing components of Newmark's invention are located in the base unit and / or the docking unit. The Applicant's invention locates the interfacing components in the wireless telephonic device. Newmark's patent does have a new type of phone (cordless phone with a interface components in it), however his new phone is wireless and far more complex

in composition and function. The Applicant's expressly designed extension phone is simple in nature, being corded extension it does not require a transmitter and receiver for communication between the handset and the base unit containing the cell phone.

[0013] In accordance with the present invention, there is provided a method for communicating over a wireless communications network, the method comprising the steps of providing a docking port of a base member for a wireless communication device, linking the wireless communication device to a communications system of the base member, **engaging a base unit of the communications system to perform a function, converting the function into output data, transmitting the output data to the communications system, routing the output data from the communications system to the wireless communication device**, and communicating the output data from the wireless communication device to the wireless communications network.

[0017] Communications docking station 10 further comprises a base unit 60 detachably connected to base member 20. In operation, base unit 60 appears to and is engaged by a user much like a cordless

telephone. Base unit 60 performs a function, such as transmitting output data in the form of a call to communications system 30, when engaged by a user. Communications system 30 routes the output data to a wireless communication device 70, such as a cellular telephone.

Fintel, James Steven (U.S. 6,704,580) patent teaches on using a multi port docking station (bay) to allow many cells phones to be attached to a phone system allowing many of line phone users to make and received calls via their cell phone (Figure 1, Item 30 & Item 18). There is no teaching on how to track and manage the various protocols for interfacing all of the different types of wireless devices, however the interfacing is located in the docking station and regular landline phones are used (Figure 1 and Figure 3, Item 45 & Item 70 and Col. 2 line 18 – line 32). A serious shortfall in Fintel's patent is its lack of teaching on how to manage the various types of wireless devices that connect to the multi port-docking bay (Col. 2 line 1 – line 17 and Col. 2 line 18 – line 32). Each user would have to have the same model wireless device for a single protocol to work. Fintel's patent teaches on using regular land line (Figure 1, Item 30 & Item 18 and Col. 2 line 18 – line 32) phone as oppose to the Applicant's application that teach on creating a new type of extension phone specific for working with a wireless

device. Fintel's invention also requires a modem in the docking station for communication between the wired phone and the wireless phone (Col. 5, line 17 – line 25). The Applicant's invention does not require a modem because it collects information (verbal and DTMF tones) in a manner different from that of the Fintel. The Applicant's invention takes advantage of the already existing components in the wireless device and to capture and process information as if it were being directly entered into the wireless device and not an extension phone (see Applicant's application Figure 11A & 11B).

Hofman, Ofer (U.S. 2002009091ki) patent teaches on linking a Wireless phone to a landline phone via a docking bay containing interfacing components (Figure 3, items 17 & item 21). Hofman's patent teaches on converting a line phone into an extension of a cell phone. In Figure 5, item 24 the interface unit is located inside of the console of the base unit. Hofman, Ofer's invention uses an enhanced line telephone as both an extension and base unit for the cell phone (Figure 1). Hofman's invention has a disadvantage in that it locates the interface components in a base unit, restricting the cell phone to one type of matching base unit. Hofman's invention is also at a disadvantage in its employment of a line phone as the

base unit, wasting the prepackage components of a line phone and that are not required by the invention. Minor disadvantages are the lack of incorporation of recharging/power supply for the cell phone necessitating the lost of use when you have to recharge the wireless telephonic device (paragraph 0029).

Bacon et al's invention teaches how to link a remote line phone via a transmitter to a PSTN (Figure 1). The disadvantage of Bacon et al's invention is that the linkage is fixed to a specific location (Paragraph 0005). The phone is not mobile in nature, but rather a landline phone connected to a transmitter accessing a landline communication network (Figure 1, item 118).

[0005] Embodiments of the present invention address these and other problems by providing a **wireless device** that is intended to **be in a fixed location** and that provides telephone service to a POTS telephone or other POTS device by communicating through a **wireless** telephone system. This allows a **wireless** telephone system to provide telephone service rather than running landlines to the end user to provide the telephone service.

Bacon et al's invention uses a regular landline (corded or cordless) phone as a user interface (Paragraphs 0017 & 0017). Interfacing component enabling the linkage and function of the telephone (corded/cordless) are housed in a box external to the phone, in the transmitter casing (Figure 1). In Bacon et al's patent the teaching is for employing regular telephones with external interfacing (Figure 7 and Paragraphs 0039 & 0040)

Janssen et al's patent teaches on a cordless telephone base unit having dynamically configurable software and connection adapter, allowing it to link a variety of wireless phones to a base unit (Paragraphs 0008 & 0009). Janssen et al's patent does not teach on placing the interfacing components within the wireless telephonic device. Nor does Janssen et al's patent teach on creating a new type of extension phone to link to a wireless device that contains interfacing components. Janssen et al's approach was the opposite of that taken by the Applicant. The Applicant places the interfacing components in the wireless device and created an extension phone system that could link to any phone without the need for external interfacing components.

**[0008] However, cellular telephones come in a wide variety of form factors, utilizing many different, sometimes proprietary, electrical interfaces. Therefore, it would be advantageous to provide a cellular telephone interface for a cordless telephone that is capable of accommodating a wide range of cellular telephone form factors and interface protocols.**

**[0009] Also, many individuals upgrade their cellular telephones regularly, to take advantage of continually improving technology and every-smaller cellular telephone form factors. Thus, it would be advantageous to provide a cellular telephone interface for a cordless telephone base unit that can be easily changed by a typical consumer. It would also be advantageous to maximize the ability of a cordless telephone base unit to interface with future cellular telephones having currently-unknown electrical interfaces.** Another advantageous feature would be the provision of a readily-changeable cellular telephone adapter which is relatively inexpensive to produce. The present invention provides for the implementation of these and other features, as is apparent in view of the accompanying text and drawings

**Listing of Claims:**

Claim 1 (cancel):

Claim 2 (cancel):

Claim 3 (cancel):

Claim 4 (cancel):

Claim 5 (cancel):

Claim 6 (cancel):

Claim 7 (cancel):

Claim 8 (cancel):

Claim 9 (cancel):

Claim 10 (cancel):

Claim 11 (new): 1. A method of attaching a wired extension phone(s) expressly designed to work with a wireless telephonic device, comprising:

(a) electronically interfacing a wireless telephonic device with one or more extension phones expressly designed to work with a wireless telephonic phone;

(b) a wireless telephonic device containing an access port with connection pins that have a one to one relation with the extension phone keypad and display;

(c) a wireless telephonic device with internal components enabling said device to originate call from the extension phone;

- (d) a wireless telephonic device with internal components enabling said device to forward a received call to extension;
- (e) audio is passed between the extension phone and the wireless telephonic device via pins of a connection port interfacing said extension phone and wireless telephonic device;
- (f) text is passed to the extension phone from the wireless telephonic device via pins of a connection port.
- (g) the internal components of the wireless device able to detect and respond to keys pressed on the extension phone;
- (h) the extension phone keypad buttons and display matches the pin configuration of the cell phone connection port.

Claim 12 (new): The method of claim 11, wherein a wireless device will circuitry will be able to use the connection port to forward to the extension phone an audio signal indicating an incoming calls on a wireless telephonic device using the extension phone speaker.

Claim 13 (new): The method of claim 11, wherein a wireless device is able to detect when the extension phones goes off hook in response to signaling of a incoming call.

Claim 14 (new): The method of claim 12, wherein a wireless device is able to detect when the extension phones goes off hook for dialing of an outgoing call.

Claim 15 (new): The method of claim 14, wherein a wireless device is able to detect when the extension phones goes on hook indicating the termination of calling activity.

Claim 16 (new): The method of claim 11, wherein a wireless device is able to detect when the extension phone goes on hook in response to the ending of a call.

Claim 17 (new): The method of claim 11, wherein the extension phones will be able to transmit a telephone number dialed on the extension phone to a wireless device as a dial-able phone number.

Claim 18 (new): The method of claim 17, wherein the extension phones will be able to instruct the wireless device to dial the phone number entered from the extension phone.

Claim 19 (new): A system for including interfacing hardware and software in a wireless device enabling the wireless device to extend its functions out to an extension phone that does not require interfacing component, comprising:

- (a) a mean for direct one to one correlation between the buttons on the wireless device and the keypad of an extension phone;
- (b) a mean for enabling a wireless device to be aware of what buttons are being pressed on the extension phone keypad;
- (c) a mean for a wireless device to forward text and audio to an attach extension phone via the connection port;
- (d) a mean for a wireless device to receive and audio from an attach extension phone via the connection port;
- (e) a mean for an attached wireless device to initiate an audio signal within the extension phone when an incoming call is detected.

Claim 20 (new): The system of claim 19, wherein the extension phone will be able to make outgoing call through a wireless telephonic device.

Claim 21 (new): The system of claim 19, wherein the extension phone user will be able to hear and speak to a caller on wireless device using the an extension phone that is linked to said device via a connection port.

Claim 22 (new): The system of claim 19, wherein the extension phone will be able to dial an outgoing call phone number by pressing buttons on the keypad of the extension phone, and the attached wireless device internal components will be able to recognize the phone number being dialed.

Claim 23 (new): The system of claim 22, wherein the extension phones will be link to the wireless device via a connection port, and the connection port will for a connection that will not require interfacing component for connection the two to occur.

Claim 24 (new): The system of claim 19, wherein an wireless device circuitry is configured for enable all interfacing components required to link to an E2Phone extension be located inside of a wireless device, and the wireless device is able to detect linkage to an E2Phone extension.

Claim 25 (new): A system for enhancing circuitry of a wireless device enabling it to extending its telephonic capability beyond its physical frame to a specially designed extension phone (E2Phone), the connection port pins of the wireless are arranged in an agreed upon order that allows a match up between the buttons of both the wireless device and the E2Phone keypad in a one to one relation, the circuitry of the wireless device is able to tracking the pressing of buttons on the E2Phone keypad allowing the wireless device to capture phone numbers dialed on the E2Phone, the E2Phone is able to transmit and receive audio communication from and to the wireless device, the circuitry of the wireless device is able to place a call to a phone number dialed on the E2Phone keypad, the circuitry of the E2Phone is shares a one to one relation with the buttons on the wireless device and permits the keypad to share a common circuit for each button, enabling the pressing of a button on the E2Phone to appear as pressing a button on the wireless device, making the E2Phone an extension of the wireless device.

Claim 26 (new): The system of claim 25, wherein the wireless device is able to forward a signal to the E2Phone when an incoming call is detected.

**Claim 27 (new):** The system of claim 25, wherein the connection port can be used to link the wireless device to multiple E2Phone extensions.

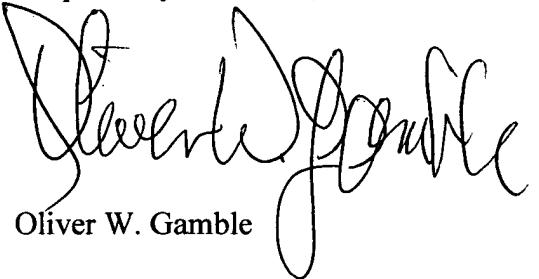
**Claim 28 (new):** The system of claim 25, wherein the wireless device is able to recharge its batteries while connected to an E2Phone directly or connected to an E2Phone via connection port to a docking station.

Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

### **Interview with Examiner**

I would like to thank the Examiners for allowing me the opportunity to speak about this application. I have informed them that I had replaced all of the old claims with new ones that were more limited in scope.

Respectfully submitted,



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Oliver W. Gamble".

Oliver W. Gamble